The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

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The Louisianian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

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Between Canal and Customhouse,
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CASH DEALER IN
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DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
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NOW IS THE TIME!
CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES
—AT—
LEON GODCHAUX.
81 AND 83 CANAL,
AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,
Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.
Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.
Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.
Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.
Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $6.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys'. Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

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81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
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DRESS GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT A
HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a
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B. T. WALSHE,
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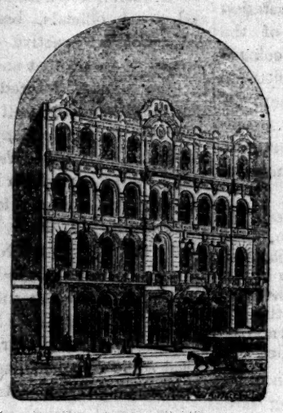

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MUSICAL

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Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

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MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

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Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall,
ap17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES SUMNER.

FOURTH PAPER.

[From the July Scribner's.]

SUMNER NOT A POLITICIAN.

MR. SUMNER was a statesman rather than a politician. He was always ready, when able, to work for the success of party when party and principle coincided, except when party work would bring to him personal preferment. In such cases he would do nothing, and less than nothing. When the long struggle was in progress, which finally ended in making him Senator, he was besought to utter some statement as to his future course; which was in harmony with his past course, and would hamper him little if any. He refused emphatically, and when rather indignantly asked if he would do nothing to advance his own election, he replied: "If by turning my hand over I could make myself Senator to-morrow, I would not turn it over—I would not even put it out." After that he was let alone,—but he was elected.

Something of the feeling with which he went about his new duties, may be gathered from his letter to his sister, now his only remaining near relative, written while on his way to take his seat in the senate.

"NEW YORK, November 26, 1857.
"Delmonico's Thanksgiving Day.

"MY VERY DEAR JULIA: Your parting benediction and God-speed, mingling with mother's, made my heart overflow. I thank you both. They will cheer, comfort, and strengthen me in duties where there are many difficulties and great responsibilities.

For myself I do not desire public life; I have neither taste nor ambition for it; but Providence has marked out my career, and I follow. Many will criticise and malign, but I shall persevere. * *

"Good-bye. With constant love to mother and yourself,

CHARLES.

When, in the winter of 1856–57, the time for electing Senator again came round in Massachusetts, there was much difference of opinion as to the proper course under the circumstances. It was rumored that Mr. Sumner was permanently disabled. By some it was said that he had no desire to be returned to the Senate. The time had come when a decision as to who should be Senator must be reached, and Mr. Sumner made no sign. A gentlemen who did not agree with Senator Sumner in politics, but who had become quite intimate with him through their mutual love for literature—Dr. James C. Welling, LL. D., then one of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," now President of the Columbian University in Washington—had visited Boston, and came away with a feeling that he might lose his friend's presence in Washington unless he would put himself in such a position that others could work for him, even if he would not work for himself. So Dr. Welling wrote Mr. Sumner, in as delicate a manner as possible, pointing out the dilemma in which those were placed who had his interests at heart, and besought him not allow his sensitiveness to prevent him from doing that which was proper under the circumstances. This would have been a bold step in one of his political friends, but it was done so felicitously by Dr. Welling, that it brought back from the Senator this reply, which came from his heart:

"BOSTON, 23d December, 1856.

"—just seven months since may disability.

"MY DEAR WELLING: When chosen to my present place, I had never held office of any kind. I was brought forward against my often-declared wishes, and, during the long contest that ensued constantly refused to furnish any pledge or explanation, or to do anything, even to the extent of walking across my room; determined that the office should absolutely and in every respect seek me, and that I would in no respect seek the office. This was six years ago. I see no occasion—nor if there were occasion, should I be willing—now to depart from the rule of independence which I then prescribed to myself. I make no inquiries with regard to the course of the Legislature, as, of course, I make no suggestion; nor shall I do anything, directly or indirectly, to affect its action. If I am chosen again, it will be as I was before, without any act, or word, or hint from me. This is a long preamble, but it is seemed necessary to explain my indifference to the suggestion which you so kindly make On the present occasion, in my movements I shall be governed by considerations of health, and forced, also, by the still pending suspense with regard to the fate of three members of my family, which must, however, soon settle into the assurance of calamity or of safety—long before according to my physicians, I can hope to be well; but I trust, before long, to have the pleasure of seeing you. Meanwhile, with many thanks for your kind interest in my affairs,

"Ever sincerely yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

He was chosen again, and without any act or word, or hint from him; and, as has been said by another, "when the vote was counted, January 9th, 1857, he had received three hundred and thirty-three out of three hundred and forty-five votes in the House, and the entire vote in the Senate"; although six years before he had been elected by a majority of two votes.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Relative to the recent possession of this institution, through the action of a bare majority of its trustees, by the American Missionary Association, Hon. Frederick Douglass has written the following letter, which, both from the direct allegations it contains and the plain facts stated, the public will justly regard as conclusive evidence against the present management of the university:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1875.

W. Scott Smith, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your note of to-day, making sundry inquiries as to the future management of Howard University, and as to whether that institution is to be conducted on the same basis in the future as in the past, or whether it has passed under the control of the American Missionary Association or of the Congregationalists; and also asking me to define my own position in regard to Howard University in the future. In reply to these inquiries I beg to state that, as I understand, no organic change has taken place in the institution; ostensibly, at least it is the same institution it ever was. There have been no changes in the board of trustees. Its members are the same as when General Howard was the President of the university. At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees there was no declaration of a purpose to manage the university either in the interest of the American Missionary Association or in that of the Congregationalists. There was a purpose declared to curtail the expenses of the institution, and power was given to the Executive Committee to bring these expenses within the income of the institution. This Executive Committe is composed of two white gentlemen and one colored. The Board of Trustees also elected the Rev. George Whipple, the veteran Secretary of the American Missionary Association, as President of Howard University. This was done in the face of the earnestly-expressed desire of the colored members of the board that that position should be given to a colored man. While, as I have said, there was no declaration of purpose to change the character of Howard University to make it in any measure a mere tender to either the American Missionary Association or to the Congregationalists, I will not deny that the colored members of the board thought they saw in the election of Mr. Whipple, and in the influences by which he was elected, a tendency in these directions. The fact that this election seemed a foregone conclusion, and the members promoting it being all of the Congregational and the American Missionary Association persuasion, serves to confirm the apprehension. Howard University, as the public are generally aware, was built by General Howard, while Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, with moneys derived from unclaimed bounties due colored soldiers, killed in the service of the country. It was designed to afford the means of a classical education to the colored youth of the country, and of course was not intended by any means to be either sectarian in character or in management. With the history of the Freedmen's Bank before them; an institution which afforded a set of hungry sharks with professions of piety upon their lips an opportunity to rob the freedmen of their hard earnings, the colored trustees of the university may be pardoned for being a little suspicious of having the university pass into the exclusive control of any, religious organization. Howard University to-day owns property to the amount of nearly $1,600,000, and the control of the institution even in respect to this vast sum is not undesirable; and since it was money drawn from blood of colored soldiers, it is not unreasonable that colored people desired a voice in its management. As to what shall be my individual course in respect to Howard University hereafter, it is needless here to declare. Respectfully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION OF HON. T. B. STAMPS AT HAHNVILLE.

In another column we notice the Fourth of July celebration of the good people of St. Charles parish in the thriving little town of Hahnville. The following speech delivered by State Senator T. B. Stamps on the occasion will be found not only to well repay perusal from the excellence of its production and the patriotic fervor of its tone, but deserving of the earnest praise, so justly merited from the eloquent counsel and wise words in its conclusion. Introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the chairman, Mr. George Essex, Mr. Stamps said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-CITIZENS: Here on this beautiful day, in the rich glow of the summer sun, with all nature rejoicing in the sunlight of freedom—while the birds carol forth their songs of praise to the Creator, and the hum of the insect, the breeze rustling the leaves of the umbrageous groves which surround us, and the soft, balmy air filled with the incense of the many thousands of flowers, and sweet-smelling vegetation adorning our fields—here, amidst this beautiful scenery, these ripe blessings of God, we have assembled on this day of Sabbath rest, of sweet peace and recreation, to celebrate the Fourth day of July; the anniversary of the ninety-ninth year of the Nation's Independence—of that event when the American people, oppressed with grievous burdens, onerous taxation, an odious stamp act, and denied the right of representation in the law-making power of the British government, declared their Freedom and Independence; and in these glorious words, destined to live in the history of the world so long as the earth endures, proclaimed that "All men are created free and equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." [Applause.] Words, thus grand, and thus noble, were battled for and maintained by eight long years of strife, of bloody war and carnage, in the American Revolution.

Preceding the assemblage of the First American Congress, in the city of Philadelphia making this famous Declaration of Independence and our National Constitution, the war of the Revolution had already begun. The battles of Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, and the capture of Ticonderoga, had already taken place. The year 1775, was hallowed with the memories of the first blood of the Revolution.

The past month, and past few weeks have witnessed, the deep gratitude of our fellow-citizens, the descendants of such patriot ancestors, in the Centennial Celebrations which have occurred in the localities mentioned—Celebrations wherein all that was true, noble and great in our national life had part.

But, fellow-citizens, memorable as were those great events in our national life, and grandly noble as were the deeds of the Fathers of the Republic, their acts, and their works were but for naught until within a few years since.

For ninety years the American people in their Declaration of Independence, and in the emblem of liberty, which that flag now proudly floating over our heads, symbolizes—had been confronted with "a flaunting lie"—declaring the liberty and equality of all men they yet held four millions of human beings, their fellows, in cruel and abject bondage. Of the many cruelties of this servitude (endured God only knows with what courage and faith of relief by our people and kindred—by our fathers, mothers, brethren, and ourselves,) I do not now propose to speak—we all *know* what those cruelties were, and many of us will carry the marks on our backs to the grave. Sufficient to state that the fruits of the seed sown ninety-nine years since by our revolutionary fathers, and declared in our Declaration of Independence, are to-day garnered and enjoyed by *all* the people in a united and free republic.

We are free! [Loud Applause.] That flag, emblem of the brave, and ensign of the free, floats over a nation to-day, strong and indivisible—a republic indeed, wherein the people are the rulers, and wherein the all-potent power of the ballot creates the laws and government of the nation.

Happy indeed shall we be, if we rightly understand and perform the duties, each in his station, incumbent upon us.

Next year the nation will celebrate the centennial of our Republic's existence. We shall then proclaim to the civilized world the one hundredth anniversary of the United States; and the fact that our people of whatever race, color, nationality, or condition are one—united, free, prosperous and happy! In thus proclaiming to the world fellow citizens, our condition, it is important that we should remember that we ourselves are a part of this great nation; and while according as we exercise the great powers of our citizenship, determine the government's continued existence and welfare. Republican forms of government, resting as they do upon the wisdom of the people, who are themselves the rulers, must depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the masses for success and perpetuity. The colored people of the South to-day constitute a large part of the law-making power, the sovereignty of these States. The people being the rulers—their voices and their votes making our laws and the government, it is then as you will perceive, fellow-citizens directly incumbent upon us to use the ballot intelligently and well. [Applause.] All of us being voters (who have arrived at the age of manhood) none of us are too old to learn; and all of us both can and must see to it that the great boon of freedom, which God, in His providence, at so much sacrifice of blood and treasure, has blessed us with shall be held a priceless gem, never, never to be lost; guarded, as the Christian does his soul, jealously and watchfully, for security and safety. With this view, and with the hope of impressing upon each of you, my fellow-citizens, the great importance of your vote, and the power of the ballot, I invite your careful consideration and action. See to it that your suffrage, first of all, is loyal. That this flag, proud emblem of our liberties, floating above us, is never tarnished by our vote! That no ballot of ours belie the gratitude we owe the republic in freedom! That no vote of ours be recreant to ourselves, our wives our country, and our God! [Great Applause.] Rather, instead, should "the tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, and our right hand forget its cunning," than that we should do so base a thing! [Sensation.]

Unflinching and true in the service of our country, through the devotion of our lives, if need be, in its behalf, we must not forget that the use of the ballot should be exercised honestly and with intelligence. In the battle of citizenship, America expects every man to do his duty; and for the fate of the Republic we must do ours. The stream never rises higher than its source; and representatives or servants of the people cannot be expected to honestly or intelligently care for their interests, and exercise the power of government placed in their hands honestly and well, unless the people shall so care for, and understand their duties as voters and sovereigns, as to secure upright, and intelligent representatives—

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait!

"Please, sir," said a boy, with two bottles, to a grocer, "mother wants a cent's worth of your best yeast." "Well, which bottle will you have it in?" "Please, sir, she wants it in both; and won't you put corks in 'em, and sent 'em home, as I'm going t'other way; and mother says she hain't got no cent, but you must charge it."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La, are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Press Convention by colored journalists at Cincinnati, August 2nd. A full atten lance expected of every journal edited or managed by colored men in the country.

A class of sufferers and much persecuted individuals that the general public would hardly expect to find, exists, it would appear, among the medical fraternity of this city. A general assembly of the New Orleans Medical Productive Association held on the evening of the 26th ultimo, complains, among other things, that the several charitable, cooperative relief, and other associations of like character in this city are in the habit of hiring their medical services by the lump; and that "the overtasked physician receives as his portion only such scant allowance as they are pleased to bestow." That "health, comfort, physical wear and tear, with an immense and never ceasing brain effort" are dispensed "whether night or day, at such rates as twelve cents, eight cents, and five cents per visit, and that to this are added insolence and insult, from the society managers and members, insufferable. To all of which the doctors in common defense and for mutual protection have adopted the following resolution:

We, the undersigned physicians of New Orleans, earnestly declare our disapproval of the system of practicing our profession in the service of associations and societies by contract, as tending towards the demoralization and degradation of the profession of medicine, and ruinous to the financial welfare of us all; particularly to those engaged in such practice.

We heartily endorse the effort now being made by the united profession in this city looking to its immediate suppression, and will cooperate by giving our entire moral support—first, by refraining from such society and association practice ourselves; secondly, in inducing others to do so; and finally, in regarding as enemies to themselves, as well as to our interests, those who persist in such practice.

The due observance of all which, however, we may add, is a subject of doubt, notwithstanding the grievances complained of; because in the language of Dr. Holt, who addressed his brother physicians of the Association, "the fear of his brother, the doctor around the corner who is known to have his eye on the vacant place" may induce a non-compliance with the resolution.

Several gentlemen having in view the project for the establishment of a model cotton mill for colored operatives, met at the rooms of State Senator Burch on Rampart street, on Wednesday night, and discussed the means for the speedy establishment of this desirable object. Colonel Burwell, of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, who was present by invitation, furnished valuable information relative to the purpose sought. A few days hence and it is expected to so far perfect arrangements, already begun, as to push to speedy consummation this desired project.

The paragraph editor of the New Orleans *Republican* is responsible for the statement:

It is said the United State is getting a large number of the priests banished from Germany.

We had supposed that this blessed country was so tolerant of all religions and especially the Roman Catholics, that it took no part in their restriction. In this it seems the *Republican* being authority, we are mistaken.

THE UNINFORMED VOTER.

Many well informed people fall into a confusion of ideas when speaking of the colored people as a mass. No phrase is more common than "ignorant negroes." The fact is that negroes are no more ignorant than the laboring classes of other races. They are illiterate, it is true—they lack a knowledge of letters; but such a lack neither presupposes nor proves the existence of ignorance. Many a colored man who can not repeat the alphabet nor cast up a column of figures can tell how much a thousand pounds of cotton at fifteen cents a pound will come to as accurately as any one who has the command of letters and numbers.

Such men have forethought, foresight, and the faculty of observation, to an extent which allows them to boss their own work or that of somebody else. Such men make money, and for the most part save it. They are valuable to communities as well as to their own families, because their industrial virtues are generally allied to high moral qualities. But it is a painful fact that many such men allow other people to dictate as to how they shall vote and for whom they shall vote. Although they are not ignorant they are uninformed. If any one will give them facts they will make up an intelligent judgment on them, and have the moral courage to act upon the judgment. But they are too illiterate to read and too careless about politics to get some one to read for them.

Now, it is perfectly clear that a man who can raise a crop and sell it to advantage, who can guard himself from being cheated in his business and save the money he has earned, possesses natural ability enough to control his own vote; and he ought to seek information enough to make himself as influential and useful in controlling the votes of the more ignorant colored men as he is in controlling their labor.

How is this to be done? Nothing is easier. Let every colored man who has the future of his race at heart subscribe for some newspaper conducted by colored men. This is a matter that can not be safely put off. Attend to it as soon as you read this article. If the question is asked, "who will read the paper for us?" the answer is at hand. Form a reading club; pay ten cents a week each, and ten men can thus pay for a weekly newspaper, and have money enough left to pay somebody every Sunday to read the journal. We trust our readers will try this plan. It is extensively adopted by white people, and it ought to be as extensively adopted by our people.

We have been led into this train of thought by recent occurrences. We have met many of our friends from the country, who, when spoken to about important events and transactions in the Republican party, confess that they did not know anything about them. They were surprised that they had not read it or heard it read from their parish paper. Let it be remembered that we have been made a peculiar people, and that we have many more grievances and difficulties than any other class of Republicans; and let it not be forgotten that, if we do not look after our own interests, no one else is likely to look after it for us. We must read the thoughts of colored men if as colored men wo desire to know how to act in any emergency. We must keep ourselves well informed in respect to the plans, purposes, and agreements of our acknowledged leaders. Our white friends never fail to understand one another, and, with but few exceptions, they never fail to conceal what they understand from us; and the only way we can be equal partners in the republican cause, is for us to have a perfect understanding with each other. This matter is of vital importance. No matter how much money we make; no matter how well we appear to stand in our respective communities; no matter how much confidence we may have in our local leaders; no matter how great our majorities in our parishes; the colored man who does not read a newspaper conducted by colored men is an uninformed voter; and the lack of political information in some crisis may cause the best of men to make local alliances which will rob him of his earnings, his home, and his future prospects.

No man has a right to be uninformed while there are colored newspapers in the State which look almost exclusively at the questions affecting us as a people with the view of finding a remedy for our many and crushing grievances. If in such a matter as this we cut ourselves off from the general welfare of our race, and look simply after our profit and ease, we shall find in the end that correct information and a manly defense of one's rights are better than all pampering pleasures which concealed hate or rapacious cajollery can minister.

THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

The observance of the Fourth of July at Vicksburg was not permitted by the mob element, White League and "Color Liners" of that city to pass without an evidence of their appreciation of the day. The partisan Associated Press agent there telegraphed on the fifth instant that a row had occurred between the negroes and whites; and that two of the former were killed with several wounded during the celebration of Independence Day by the colored people and loyal citizens of Vicksburg. From the facts gleaned, it appears that on last Monday, according to published programme, a large gathering of colored and white citizens was held at the courthouse in Vicksburg to celebrate in a becoming and patriotic manner the anniversary of national independence. The meeting was called to order by Hon G. W. Davenport, clerk of the Chancery Court; and the Deputy Sheriff of the county and another gentleman chosen chairman and secretary. Rev. J. C. Embry, a colored clergyman, made a few remarks and read the Declaration of Independence; after which Judge Brown, of the District Court, made a speech, without interruption from a band of white men "present to watch the proceedings." Then succeeded Hon. James Hill, Secretary of State.

Able and eloquent, and prominent in his State as an exemplary and upright standard-bearer of Republican principles, it is probable that the design was promeditated by the White League mob to interrupt the speaker and break up the meeting. In presenting a history of the revolution Mr. Hill becomingly alluded to the colored patriots, who had offered up their lives for American independence, and particularly mentioned Crispus Attucks, a colored man—remarked, in Bancroft's and other standard American historians works—as having been the first to fall in the streets of Boston before the British fire; to which a young ruffian in the crowd replied that the statement was a d——d lie. A white Republican, named John Hill, rebuked the unseemly demonstrations of the young moboorat; mildly requesting that the speaker should not be interrupted, whereupon a mob of ruffianly White Leaguers beset the remonstrant Mr. Hill, and under the leadership of a man named Harvey Andrews struck him over the head with their pistols and ended by firing a ball into his left shoulder. The wounded man then escaped to the Sheriff's room. A colored man, named Mr. Allen, who had mounted a bench then attempted to speak. He was knocked down by the mob and badly injured. By this time a scene of confusion had ensued beggaring description. Two thousand or more people in a crowded building, assembled for the most part for eminently patriotic purposes, and therefore unarmed, neither fearing nor expecting molestation, were beset by fifty or a hundred armed and violent white men; who began, after the assault on the white Republican, Mr. Hill, to indiscriminately strike and shoot among the assemblage. Naturally a panic ensued among the peaceable and law-abiding multitude. According to the *Monitor*, a virulent organ of the Vicksburg "Color Liners"—

When the first pistol was fired a terrible stampede occurred. The whites thought the negroes were attacking them, and the greatest portion of the negroes were filled with terror. Some of the whites ordered them out, and they surged in terrible compulsion toward the front door, up to the belfry and to the balconies. Some choked the front door up and piled up on one another until they almost reached the clock fully twelve feet from the floor of the hall. Large numbers jumped down the steps, swung down from the balconies, and hid away in every nook and corner of the building.

Then occurred another slaughter of the innocent blacks and such of the whites as were known to be Republican unionists. Shot down without mercy by their assailants, several were killed outright and a score or more murdered while attempting to leave the building. This was the Democratic interpretation of a proper observance of the Fourth of July. The idea of colored citizens peacefully assembled to commemorate the national anniversary was too repugnant to the ruffian White Leaguers of Vicksburg to be tolerated. In the language of their organ, the *Monitor*:

The whole affair teaches one lesson. That the whites have borne all they will bear. Their passions have been so wrought upon by the outrages and insults they have had to endure that the least thing is sufficient to rend away the frail barriers and precipitate a conflict.

This is a proper exhibition of the "good spirit, the union loving sentiments, and peaceful disposition" of the class, whom the William Walter Phelps, Nordhoffs, Kellys, and other 'pacificators' and 'gush' advocates have been so recently extolling. It is quite needless to state that Mayor O'Leary, the Democratic magistrate of Vicksburg, has thus far had no arrests made by his police, though he very promptly appointed, after the riot, fifteen special policemen, who reported the city quiet.

Exactly how far we have developed nationality is clearly evidenced in such outrages. American citizens are shot down and murdered by an armed mob of assailants, while in the peaceful observance of a national celebration, and neither violated law punished, nor stern justice meted out to the boastfully guilty perpetrators

JUST SO.

Following the command of its proprietor, the *Picayune* yesterday in its editorial columns announced the exploded theory of the visit of Senator Morton to this city, and his personal relations with Governor Pinchback and proposed disposition of that gentleman as Secretary of the United States Senate, in much the same manner as the Clintonian *Times* had done; and which our journal so conclusively nailed as mendacious, several weeks ago.

With an irony evidently concealing chagrin, greater than that occasioned by mere political or partisan rancor, the *Picayune* speaks of Senators Morton and Pinchback; indulges in characteristic flings at what with a grimace it is forced to acknowledge, as Governor Pinchback's power and influence; and then, with a sneer at Collector Casey, Senator Morton is denounced as "cold blooded, infamous, and an old fanatic," whom it would very much please the *Picayune* in the interests of "the people of the South" to see nominated for the Presidency, in that "uniting them in determined, unbroken, and symmetrical union." So far as this wish is concerned we certainly trust that it may be justified. That the Republican Presidential candidate may be so strong, so loyal, and indubitably firm a man as Governor Morton.

In that case the *Picayune's* hope may be gratified to the same extent as a united South was obtained in 1872, against an aroused, united, and determined, loyal North. Such an issue will no doubt be made; and the result is as certain for Republican victory and overwhelming success in 1876 as it was four years since. Meanwhile under its present ownership, with disappointed hopes and blasted ambition, we will pardon the *Picayune* any undue bitterness induced by causes so apparent to all.

On July 23rd and 24th., the First Baptist Church, on Austerlitz street, sixth district, between Magazine and Live Oak streets, will give an exhibition and concert. Admission only fifteen cents and the public cordially invited to attend.

HAHNVILLE AND THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Hahnville is the not unpleasing name of a thriving little town, now numbering five hundred inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi in St. Charles parish, and deriving its name from its founder and chief owner, the Honorable Michael Hahn, Republican ex-Governor, and late Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives. The celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of our national independence had been determined on by the good people of Hahnville betimes. To this end they invited the Governor and a number of State and local officials, besides other gentlemen, irrespective of political parties to be present and 'orate' on the occasion. Invited by State Senator Stamps, himself one of the speakers, we, in company with that gentleman and State Tax Assessor Dejoie, at an early hour last Sunday morning left the city for the day's celebration. A skiff ferried us across the river to the New Orleans terminus of the rail-road known by the high sounding title of the N. O., Mobile and Texas R. R., which penetrates the interior along the coast some sixty-three miles. The connection ferry-boat from the city below Canal street, soon arrived with Governor Kellogg, Attorney General Fields, Marshal Packard, Judge Sloanaker, Col. James Lewis city School Director Shaw, and a number of lesser lights as participants in the day's proceedings. The iron horse snorting impatience to be off soon sped away with the few excursion cars; and the glimpses we gained of rice patches, cane fields, growing potatoes, and small garden truck convinced us that the crops were flourishing and "things were lovely." An hour and a half's ride, enlivened by the witticisms of the jocose Sloanaker and the wise sayings of the distinguished officials, who looked owlish and imposing as became honored representatives of the sovereign people, brought us to the Hahnville station, a neat white painted, little one story structure, mounted on piles, and on the out-skirts of the woods; evidencing the taste of the sign painter in its many painted hands, pointing North, South, East, and West, to numerous towns, stations, and localities lying — in the distance — "all around Hahnville." Here alighting, our party waited with the patience born of experience obtained on other like occasions, for conveyances to Hahnville. We write all awaited, though in fact one, Colonel Lewis, started off to foot it to Hahnville, despite the warning to beware of the quagmire and "dirty bottoms," besides a long mile and a half march under a broiling sun. A half hour or more of station observation and admiration of the artistic excellence of the sign painter aforesaid, who had wrought on the doors of the little waiting room some rare and curious pictures of Louisiana's indigenous plants, brought us the welcome sight, of sundry wagons and stages to which all made a rush and were seated. Mindful of his mishap, from which he is yet lame, in riding with the burly Marshal, Governor Kellogg rejoiced to see, as his stage was about to start, ex-Governor Hahn approaching in a buggy, and wearing a hat, that, "oh, ye gods and little fishes!" a Granger would have delighted in—a hat of the palm leaf variety and of Hahnville production, broad brimmed and flat crowned; ornamented with blue ribbon and giving the ex-Governor an appearance like unto the stage representations of Robin Hood and his followers. An invitation from Governor Hahn transferred the Marshal to his buggy, and the stage was safe from overthrow and mishap: for the party otherwise felt that with Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard both in the same vehicle, quagmired or upset we should surely be. A rough road, mud, and picking up of Colonel Lewis *en route* completely fagged by his walk, brought us to the residence of Louisiana's bachelor ex-Governor Hahn. Here cold water, and sundry potations perhaps stronger, with a water melon thrown in, generously purchased by Senator Stamps from a sovereign ruler for seventy cents, beguiled the time until 12½ o'clock; when Senator Chadbourn, master of ceremonies, announced the beginning of the day's programme in the firing off of the two Napoleon guns brought from the city. A walk through Shaw avenue, imposingly named though at present a country lane, brought us to the river's banks; on the principal street rest the business houses and chief residences of Hahnville. Here crowds of country folks habited in their Sunday best, and with joyous faces greeted our sight; these with the inspiriting music of Kelley's Band under the leadership of our young friend Hoggatt gave a lively impression of the day and its surroundings.

A large hall holding several hundred people we found filled with the waiting multitude, besides hundreds without, who managed to hear, if not always to see the speakers. The meeting speedily organized with Governor Hahn as president, and Messrs. George Essex, H. L. Young, H. C. McCutcheon, W. J. Moffit, Arthur Robbins, M. St. Martin, G. W. Wilson and Dr. Hubschumann as vice presidents; and M. Vallas, William Essex and George Clamman as secretaries. Governor Hahn, after a few felicitous remarks, introduced M. Augustin, who read the Declaration of Independence. Then Colonel Earhart, of Hahnville, followed in a fervid, flowery address; short and pointed. Governor Kellogg next responded to a clamorous invitation, making a short, practical speech, in which the industry and progress of Hahnville formed no inconsiderable part. Marshal Packard, begged to overcome his usual diffidence and to speak, responded in a little talk equally practical and well received by the audience. Attorney General Fields did not like to speak, was not a Fourth of July orator, and would have much preferred to listen to the eloquent young friends about him; but over-persuaded, he made a short and good speech, replete with sound advice and earnest counsel. Col. James Lewis was next introduced, and spoke of the improvements of Hahnville so pleasantly, and the contrast of its bonds with that of the city of New Orleans, that he won the plaudits of the assemblage. Judge Sloanaker was then humorously introduced. His address, short like his predecessors, abounded in witticisms and what he called "horse sense necessary for the occasion." Jokes at the expense of the dignitaries present were freely made, and one especially, about the occupancy of the State's gubernatorial office since reconstruction by "Illinois suckers," was quite as heartily laughed at by the Governor as the audience. Senator Stamps was the next speaker. His speech we publish on our first page. Representative Demas, who made the closing speech of the day, was earnest and practical in his remarks; giving to his hearers of all classes present, apposite truths set forth in such phrase as to elicit warm responses. By this time half-past three o'clock in the evening had come, and we, who had eaten an early breakfast and had been without lunch, felt the necessity of a good dinner. The Governor and party dined with ex-Governor Hahn. Senator Chadbourn, who had been busy with the arrangements of the celebration during the day, had caused an excellent dinner to be provided for Senator Stamps and friends. As Senator Chadbourn's guests, therefore, the delicacies of Hahnville soon tickled our palates and caused hilarity to prevail. Train time nearly, Gov. Hahn placed the party aboard his stages and we departed for the cars. The only mishap occurring being that occasioned by Marshal Packard and the Governor being in the same stage; the vehicle getting mired, and a lady passenger receiving a fall and her dress soiled by the accident. Otherwise we reached the city in due season, and with pleasant remembrances of Hahnville and its celebration of the glorious Fourth.

The Auditor Clinton trial with new developments, a la Boss Tweed, continues to go on.

The Basket Picnic of the Mignonette Club, last Tuesday at the Fair Grounds, was a very enjoyable affair. Both the club and its guests have reasons for congratulations at the pleasure received.

The recent change in the presidency of Howard University seems to have evoked strong feeling among representative colored citizens at Washington; and the causes which led to the election of the Secretary of the American Missionary Association, Rev. or Prof. Geo. Whipple as president over Prof. J. M. Langston his competitor, have given occasion for acrimony and controversy wherein very damaging disclosures as to the conduct of the university, and the hypocrisy of the saintly Missionary Association, have been freely made. Rev. E. M. Cravath Field, nasal psalm singer and secretary of the educational work of the Missionary Association, has recently pronounced colored men as failures in the management of enterprises and institutions, unable to run a newspaper, and as having had Alcorn University and ruined that etc, etc., Charges urged in justification of Mr. Whipple's election to the presidency of Howard over Mr. Langston. Replying to this misrepresentation Mr. J. M. Cromwell of Washington, in an excellent and decidedly able letter to the *National Republican* of the 30th ultimo, after answering in detail the Cravath allegations, concludes:

"In this connection, possibly, it is not out of the way to allude to the fact that some (?) of the men now engaged as trustees, managers and instructors of these missionary institutions were poor a few years ago, and that to-day they roll in wealth, own fine teams, and live in commodious and costly houses. This is a credit to their skill, you would say. But it is a well-know fact that these same educational institutions, the finances of which these same men have managed, are not in the same prosperous condition. Bands of singers popularizing plantation music, and agents journeying from city to city and handing around the hat had to be called in requisition to save them from failure if not collapse. It is not attempted here to justify the squandering of money in South Carolina, by laying stress on the fact that the mismanagement of the educational and other funds of the Freedman's Bureau was done by men who to-day are trustees of schools, generals, and professors.

If Alcorn was ruined by a bed of politicians the people will not think Howard University safer in the hands of men who ran the

FREEDMAN'S BANK IN THE GROUND,

and locked up millions of the hard-earned savings of the poor. Is it true, because colored men have no *Tribune* no *Independent*, no *Alding*, no Yale or Harvard, exclusively their own work, that there is no man of our race of the present generation who can run a newspaper, a school, or grow into a statesman? Let colored men who respect themselves everywhere hurl this untruth back into the teeth of this faithless missionary as unworthy of the cause he pretends to serve, unworthy of the association of which he is an officer, unworthy of the school he unconsciously is undermining."

The North Louisiana Republicans are announced as having determined on holding a convention in August next at Monroe. What is to be done or for what purpose the proposed convention is called, the Monroe *Intelligencer* says it cannot state, though it remarks, that if candidates are to be fixed, it is too soon.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

We are pleased to note the appointment of Hon. W. G. Elliot as Subpœna and Bond Clerk in the First Municipal Court (Judge Evans.) An earnest and zealous Republican with abundant ability to demonstrate the faith that is in him, our friend Elliott has long since deserved a far better recognition of his services than has been expressed in the above mentioned appointment. As it is, however, we congratulate Judge Evans in the selection of so competent and worthy a gentleman in Mr. Elliot as an officer of his court.

The *Inter-Ocean* says, ex-Governor Warmoth of Louisiana is in Minneapolis.

Ex-Governor Wells, the excellent Surveyor of Customs at this port, is out of the city for a week's sojourn on his plantation in Rapides parish.

"We uns," "this people," and "us Southerners," are represented in the person of that stanuch champion of William Allen and the Ohio Democracy, the talkative hatter Booth.

Miss Florence Johnson, a graduate of Straight University, recently left town to take charge of the public school, in the town of Tangipahoa. Our best wishes accompany her.

A private letter from Congressman Sheldon, who is rusticating in Ohio, says, that Hayes the Republican gubernatorial nominee will beat William Allen full forty thousand votes.

Business Notes.

James A. Gresham's Book Store at 92 Camp street invites the attention of the public. See advertisement.

Holmes—D. H., at 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets, is selling summer dress goods at heavy reduction. The very latest novelties and at extremely low prices are guaranteed.

B. T. Walshe, at 118 Canal street, has an excellent variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.

"Keep cool," say Navra & Offner; how to do it they illustrate by a visit to their China Palace at 129 Canal street.

John W. Madden offers Stationery and Blank Books at exceedingly low prices at 73 Camp street.

Leon Godchaux 81 and 83 Canal street, and 213 and 215 Old Levee, challenges competition in cost, style and texture of Clothing sold at very low prices at his stores. Everybody invited to call.

W. B. Stevenson, New and Second Hand Furniture at 62 Camp street. Just the place for bargains.

B. Bloomfield & Co., at 47 Chartres street, challenge competition. Stationery of all kinds at their store.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Elections occur this year in the following order:

Kentucky, Monday, August 8.
California, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Arkansas, Monday, Sept. 6.
Maine, Monday, Sept, 13.
Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Virginia, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Maryland, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Massachusetts, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Mississippi, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Minnesota, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Missouri, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New Jersey, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Pennsylvania, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Texas, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The New York *Graphic* thus sharply raps the Vice President:

"Vice President Wilson thinks proper to make a long statement explaining why he has recently talked so much. Mr. Wilson fails to understand that the indelicacy of his conduct—in public estimation—consists in the fact that, while holding an office closely connected with the Administration, he travels about the country gossiping concerning the political questions of the day with every one who is willing to listen to him. The Vice President is not an executive, judicial or legislative officer, and his opinion on public affairs is of no more importance than that of any private citizen. Since, however, he derives his sole importance from the fact that he is, in a possible contingency, a substitute for the President, it is peculiarly out of taste for him to inform the reporters of a hundred provincial papers what the President ought, in his opinion, to do. If Mr. Wilson does not know what a due regard for public decency requires of him it is certainly time that he should be told."

"Ryscup William Allen" of Ohio is not to have the honors of magniloquence and Democratic gush altogether his own in the bid for future distinction in his party. Gen. Charles Roberts, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine puts in his claims. In the letter of of acceptance to his Maine followers General Roberts expresses a hope to see the campaign made, "determined, active, and aggressive," and desires that "the minute men shall be warned, the watch fires speedily kindled upon the hill-tops and every true patriot and every, sincere lover of individual liberty be up and doing, prepared at the sound of the first gun promptly to respond to the summons, and ready to strike a manly blow against the hirelings who have well nigh induced the sturdy yeomanry of the Dirigo State to believe that they are incapable of striking for themselves."

The July number of the *Republic* magazine is at hand. As always, the present number compares with its predecessors in excellence and timely productions. The Centennial Celebration; Historical Incidents in the Organization of the United States Government; Republican Record; The Mutual Relation of Gold, Greenbacks and Silver; Free Labor in the South; Forward by Companies; and other able and well written productions fill its columns and continue the high character for ability already possessed. The *Republic* is so faithful an advocate of Republican principles, that it should be taken and read in every loyal household of the South. Subscription only $2 per year. Send to *Republic*, Washington, D. C.

FREEDMAN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

In our issue of two weeks ago, we advised our people who had claims against this company not to sell their pass books, because at an early date we expected a payment would be made. The commissioners have on hand nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and are making collections by sales and otherwise very rapidly. In a short while the commissioners will pay depositors twenty per cent, or one-fifth of the amount deposited, to each creditor. By reference to another column our readers will see that Mr. James Kennedy of our city has opened an office for the collection of these claims. We understand that, as soon as a payment is ordered, he will leave for Washington to collect the claims of those who intrust their business to him. He is favorably known here and at Washington, and we doubt not but that he will receive the books of some of our heaviest depositors.

"No news is good news," so says the Proverb. But Staub at 69 Canal street, Goldthwait's Book Store, reverses the adage by keeping abundant news, varied and diversified, to suit every body, at prices defying competition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fourth of July disturbance at Vicksburg. As always the Associated Press dispatches report negroes as the aggressors; but as always again, in the reported results two negroes were killed, one dangerously wounded and no whites hurt.

KEY WEST, July 6.—Yellow fever abating. Cooler weather with occasional squalls.

The Associated Press agent at Augusta Georgia marks the observance of the Fourth there as unequalled since 1860. All the white military companies paraded, and, wonderful to relate, "the United States flag was carried in the column."

RICHMOND, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here to day by the most general suspension of business there has been on any similar occasion since 1860. There was no general military display, but several companies, both white and black, paraded and spent the day in festivities. The numerous civic excursions and picnics were largely attended, and almost every body seemed to have devoted the day to enjoyment. Nothing worthy of special note ocurred.

BROOKLYN, July 7.—A large meeting of Plymouth Church pew-holders unanimously advanced Beecher's salary of $20,000 to $100,000.

The widow of the late Judge A. A. Atocha died in Boston on the 6th,.

Frederick Douglass and Jhn. M. Langston at a large meeting of colored citizens at Hilldale, near Washington on the 6th inst,. expressed their strong disapprobation of the hypocrisy and proved rascality of the American Missionary and other predatory organizations managed under the garb of piety in wronging and cheating the negro. Professor Langston said:

"The hour is come," "when we must throw off the yoke of oppression and stand up for our rights as freemen. The signs of the times demand that we shall prove our fitness for all the duties of citizenship. The hour is come when we must manage our own instructions. If we have colored churches, then give us colored preachers. If we have colored banks, we must have colored schools, let us have our own teachers. If we have colored colleges, we demand our own officers. We have played the second fiddle too long; we want, we must have a change for the better."

It is related that when an old friend of Mrs. Lincoln went to her recently and told her plainly that she was insane, and that her best friends felt it was best that she should go to an asylum, the unfortunate woman said: "It may be so, and what if it is so, what wonder is it? Have not I had enough cause to derange any woman's brain? Did I not see my husband assassinated before my eyes? Have I not been homeless for years, and have I not buried all my children,—with the exception of Robert? Do you wonder that I am deranged?

Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post-Office, knows how to run a news-stand. To be convinced, give him a call and see his large supplies from all parts of the country, at prices as low as the lowest.

Notice.

Persons having Pass-Books of the late Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.

jy10 6t JAMES KENNEDY.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	12¾@12¾	12¼
Strict Ordinary	12¾@12¾	—
Good Ordinary	12¾@12¾	13
Strict Good Ordinary	13¼@13¼	—
Low Middling	14¼@14¼	14¼
Strict Low Middling	14¼@14¼	—
Middling	15¼@15¼	15¼
Strict Middling	15⅝@15⅝	—
Good Middling	15⅝@16	15⅞
Middling Fair	16¼@16¼	16⅜
Fair	— @—	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arrived since last statement	347	
Arrived previously	1,143,195	
Additional bales from city ginnings, lintens and loose	11,963	1,155,415
Total		1,171,368
Cleared to-day	3,506	
Cleared previously	1,138,274	
Consumed at Lehman, Abraham & Co.'s cotton mill	1,150	1,142,930
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		28,438
Stock on hand same time last year		31,623

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:
By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston ⅛c.; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York ⅛c; to Philadelphia, ⅛c.
By sail—Cotton to Liverprol, 7-16d; to Havre 15-16d; to Genoa, —d; to Boston, —d; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d.
SUGAR—7¾@8c for common, 8¼@8⅜c for fair, 8⅜c for good fair, 8⅝@8⅞c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9⅛c for strictly prime, —@9⅜c for seconds, 9¼@9⅜c for yellow clarified, 10@10¼c for off white clarified, and 10¾c for prime white clarified.
MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice.
FLOUR—Superfine at $4 50, double extra $5 00, treble extra $5 25@—, choice extra $6 75@7, single extra $4 75, low treble extra $5 50, choice treble extra $6 25, choice and family extra $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.
PORK—Mess $20@20 50 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $21 00@21 50 for original, and $20 for repacked.
DRY SALT MEAT—8⅜c for shoulders, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12¾c for clear sides ₱ lb.
BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¾c, clear rib sides 13c, and clear sides 13¼, ₱ lb.
LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14c, keg 14¾c.
CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 89c, white 92c ₱ bushel.
OATS—78c ₱ bushel.
BRAN—$1 ₱ 100 lbs.
HAY—Prime $23; choice $26 ₱ ton.
CORN MEAL—$4 50 ₱ bbl.
COW PEAS—$1 25 ₱ bushel for mixed and $1 35 for clay.
WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 19@1 20, and Western at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gallon.
HAMS—Choice 13¼@13½c ₱ lb.
WHEAT IN BULK—95@98c ₱ bushel.
BREAKFAST BACON—13c ₱ lb.
BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14½c, India 10c ₱ yard.
STARCH—Is quoted at 4½c ₱ lb.
TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12½c; medium 13½@14c; good 15½@16½c; fine 17½@18½, and selections 20@22c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KEEP COOL.

In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the

CHINA PALACE.

Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

Water Coolers $1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers $5, new styles Table Mats $1, English Stone China Chamber Sets $3 75, Decorated China Spittoons only $1

AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S
China Palace,
129.....Canal Street.....129
jn5 3m Touro Buildings.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.

SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

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V. MAIGNAN.....President.
J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.
J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.
C. D. STURTEVANT..Assistant Cashier.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ton of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to		$70,400

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JULY.

Sunday, 11—Seventh Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 18—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 25—St. James; Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

AUGUST.

Sunday, 1—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 8—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 15—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 22—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
Sunday, 29—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

The St. Thomas Episcopal Church Society, organized by the Rev. W. G. McKinney, now North engaged in raising the remainder of the ten thousand dollars required for the purchase or building of a suitable church here,—two thousand or more dollars having been subscribed in this city—is, we are pleased to learn, prospering finely among its people. The last Sunday evening service, now regularly held in the vestry of the First Congregational Church on Pyrtania and Calliope streets, was largely attended; and the officiating clergyman, Rev. S. Burford, was particularly gratified, and eloquent in his sermon.

It is stated that the old St. Louis Cathredal, Roman Catholic, is so very anti-Catholic in its direction, that numbers of the most respected colored communicants hitherto, now fail in attendance; because of the foolish caste or color distinctions sought to be made.

The new Presbyterian Church of Canada, formed by the recent union, will consist of 634 ministers, 1119 congregations, and 90,653 communicants.

Messrs. Moody and Sanky have closed their meetings in the West End of London, where they have had great audiences. They have had the least success in the East End of the metropolis, though their last Sunday at Bow Road Hall drew together 30,000 persons. As many as 3000 were present at eight o'clock Sunday morning. Early in June Mr. Moody began services on the south side of London, where he will spend a month, and then return home. A conversation in the House of Lords in relation to a meeting proposed to be held by the American evangelists at Eton shows how deeply they have stirred all classes of English society. Objection being made, a private assembly took place on the grounds of a friend at Windsor, where some 200 Eaton boys attended.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society recently waited upon Lord Carnarvon, Secretary for Colonial Affairs, to urge upon him the suppression of the Coolie trade in the English Colonies. In reply, Lord Carnavon said that under proper regulations he considered the traffic of great benefit to the colonies, and that therefore its abolition could not be considered at present. The government desired, however, to enforce all proper safeguards. From a cable dispatch dated June 2, it appears that a subsequent deputation waited upon Lord Derby, who, in substance, made the same reply.

A TRANQUIL SOUL.—A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties; the divinest views of life penetrate most clearly into the meanest emergencies, and, so far from petty principles being best proportioned to petty trial, a heavenly spirit taking up its abode with us can alone sustain well the daily toils and tranquilly pass the humiliations of our condition; and, to keep the house of the soul in order, due and pure, God must come down and dwell within, as servant of all its work. [Martineau.]

We are in receipt of the initial number of *The National Protestant*, Wm. H. Van Northwick, managing editor, a sixteen page journal devoted to the maintenance of Protestant supremacy in the United States. Professedly not denominational in character, the paper will occupy ground upon which all Evangelical Churches may meet; and do joint service against what is believed to be the growing and determined effort of the Roman Catholic Church to obtain, a union of church and State. *The National Protestant* is an elegant appearing, ably edited journal; highly creditable in its productions, and in all senses a just reflection of the spirit and purpose of its founders. The present publication of the paper will be monthly at a subscription price of one dollar per year. For subscription address *The National Protestant*, No. 67 Liberty street, New York.

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Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
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Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
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Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
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Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
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Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
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Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.
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St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
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Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Lever streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eighth streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 2
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 9
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First streets
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew streets
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum streets
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 5, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gennie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Train Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 1
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 11 Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Fruit
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson streets
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 13, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade streets
232 " Rampart and Barracks streets
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 2, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 8, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade streets
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anne and Elysian Fields
315 " " " "
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard streets
412 " Labranche and White sts., S. P. R. Depot
413 " Love and Poets streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne streets
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatman's near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

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Physician and Surgeon,

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